THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XVII., No. 823. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 5TH, 1866. PRICE, TAELS 15 PER ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.
EDWARD W. LOVELL.
tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.
I have this day established myself in Kiukiang as *General Commission Agent.*
JOHN HARVEY.
tf 707 Kiukiang, 9th April, 1866.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as *Commission and General Agent* at this Port.
JOHN HANNA.
7my 701 Tientsin, 12th March, 1866.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself at this port as *General & Commission Merchant and Public Tea Inspector*, under the style and firm of OVERBECK & Co.
H. OVERBECK.
Hong Name, *Shun Fat* 發順
Office at Messrs. MAERTENS, LATHAM & Co.'s house.
21se 709 Shanghai, 15th March, 1866.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself at Hankow as a *General Commission Merchant* under the firm of ALEX. DOWNIE & Co.
ALEX. DOWNIE.
tf 699 Hankow, 15th March, 1866.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. THOMAS S. ODELL in our Firm ceased on the 31st December, 1865; and Mr. ERNST DEACON has this day been admitted a partner.
DEACON & Co.
30ju 685 Canton, 1st January, 1866.

NOTICE.—I have taken the house in Hankow Road formerly occupied by Dr. SIBBALD, and am doing business as a *Commission Agent & Broker.*
WILLIAM CHURCH.
Wha-Loong 華隆
30ju 5015 Shanghai, 1st January, 1866.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. CRAVEN WILSON in our Firm, both in Hankow and Chinkiang, terminated on the 15th instant.
CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
Shanghai, June 17th, 1865.

WITH reference to the above, the business hitherto conducted by Messrs. CRAVEN WILSON & Co., at Chinkiang, will for the future be carried on under the style and Firm of
CHARLES HUDSON & Co.
tf 608 Shanghai, 17th June, 1865.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned (in the absence of Mr. ALBERT ROBINSON, M. Inst., C. E.) having been appointed Agents for Messrs. RANDOLPH, ELDER & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow, are prepared to give full particulars concerning the cost of Steamers, Steam Dredging Vessels, Screw Pile Wharves, &c., and to contract for same at home prices.
Plans, models, and specifications of the above can be seen on application.
GLOVER & Co.
tf 434 Shanghai, 18th May, 1864.

NOTICE.—*During my absence from China*, I have appointed Mr. D. L. BESTAR of this port to act as my attorney; and I have to request that all communications from this date be addressed to him at he office of Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
J. T. BRAND.
tf 664 Shanghai, 21st Oct., 1865.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.
J. OSBORNE.
tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.—The business of the Undersigned as *Public Tea Inspector and Commission Agent* at this port will from this date be carried on under the style of KINNEAR & Co.
W. B. KINNEAR.
tf 567 Foochow, Jan. 1st, 1865.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as *Public Tea Inspector* at this Port.
ALEXANDER COCK.
Office,—*Laou-Hoher-Hong.*
tf 635 Shanghai, Sept. 1st., 1865.

NOTICE.
WE have established a branch of our Firm at Chefoo, and Mr. J. D. THORBURN will sign our Firm per procuration at that place.
MEADOWS & Co.
tf 297 Tientsin, 2nd *November*, 1863.

JOHN POOK,
COMMISSION AGENT,
4, LIME STREET SQUARE,
London, E.C.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
ST. Julien Claret, (Barton & Guestier's) 1-doz. cases. Tls. 8.00
Medoc (do. do.) „ 5.00
Finest Cognac Brady, (do. do.) „ 10.00
Sherry, (Ysasis,) „ 8.00
Cognac, (Gledstanes Coningham,) „ 8.00
„ „ „ „ 6.00
Port „ „ „ 8.00
„ „ „ „ 7.00
Sherry „ „ 8.00
Champagne, „ 12.00
Soda Water, (Schweppe's,) Tls. 1.25
Nassau Seltzer Water, „ 2.00
CHAPMAN, KING & Co.
tf 223 Shanghai, 1st August 1865.

INSURANCES.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1821.

EXISTING INSURANCES UPWARDS of 75 MILLIONS PREMIUMS MODERATE. Settlements of Losses prompt and liberal. No charge for Policies.
Agent at Shanghai,
E. R. GAMWELL.
23ju-66 666 Shanghai, Dec. 23rd, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.
For further particulars apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1869.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tzechulin, Tientsin.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.*
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1867.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:
1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.
For further particulars apply to
WM. PUNTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £1,259,760 STG.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.
For Terms, &c., apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

INSURANCES.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.
For terms apply to
TRAUTMANN & Co.
11fe-67 676 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING
INCOME—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.
TRUSTEES:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*
THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.
Premiums are payable in drafts at 30 days sight (favor of PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.)
BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.
GLOVER & Co.
8jy-66 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000
In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (MESSRS. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. PORTER, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
J. THORNE, Esq. (Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.)
A. J. HOW, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.)
F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
E. IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.
F. E. GWYN,—*Actg. Secretary.*
tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents, to the extent of £5,000.
W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept Risks on produce shipped from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow and Hongkong.
MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.
Hong name—Wha-kee.
tf 370 Newchwang, January 1864.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Liability Limited.)
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.
Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 308 Shanghai, 4th *December*, 1863

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED IN 1782.
Trustees & Directors.
DECIMUS BURTON, Esq
TRAVERS BUXTON, Esq
OCTAVIUS EDWARD COOPE, Esq
WILLIAM COTTON, Esq.
JOHN DAVIS, Esq
GEORGE ARTHUR FULLER, Esq.
CHARLES EMANUEL GOODHART, Esq.
JAMES ALEXANDER GORDON, Esq.
EDWARD HAWKINS, Jun., Esq.
KIRKMAN D. HODGSON, Esq., M.P.
WILLIAM JAMES LANCASTER, Esq.
JOHN DORRIEN MAGENS, Esq
JOHN TIMOTHY OXLEY, Esq
BENJAMIN SHAW, Esq.
WM. JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.
HENRY HEYMAN TOULMI Esq.
MATTHEW WHITING, Esq.

INSURANCES against Loss by Fire are effected by the PHŒNIX COMPANY, upon every description of Property, in every part of the World, on the most favorable Terms.
The promptitude and liberality with which its engagements are always met by this Company are well known; and the importance of its relations with the Public may be estimated from the fact, that since its establishment it has paid more than *Eight Millions Sterling* in discharge of Claims for Losses by Fire.
The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Goods, and Property against Fire, for *large amounts.*
They are also authorized to insure Ships in the harbour against Fire, with or without cargo.
Claims will be paid either by the Agents here or the Company in London.
HUGHES, WILLGOSS, & Co.
15jy-66 618 Yokohama, 3rd Mar., 1864.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.
DOW & Co.
31de-66 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.
President:
Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., F.R.S.
Board of Direction:
JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
C. J. BARNETT, Esq., (Barnett, Hoare, Barnett & Co.)
G. H. BARNETT, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.
BENJAMIN COHEN, Esq., New Court.
JAMES FLETCHER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
WILLIAM GLADSTONE, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
G. J. GOSCHEN, Esq., M.P., for the City of London, (Frühling & Goschen.)
SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.
JAMES HOLME, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
SAMPSON LUCAS, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
ELLIOT MACNAGHTEN, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
THOMAS MASTERMAN, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.
J. M. MONTEFIORE, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sir ANTHONY DE ROTHSCHILD, M.P., for the City of London.
THOMAS C. SMITH, Esq., 23, Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

ASSURANCES on buildings and contents, accepted at lowest current rates. Losses promptly and liberally settled.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in China.
tf 437 Shanghai, 20th May, 1864.

NOTICE.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned is authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin.
C. RYLEY.
31de-66 325 Shanghai, 14th Feb., 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

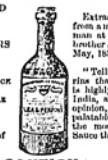
TUPPER & Co.,

Manufacturers of
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON
IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS,
&c. &c.
61 A, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
23de-66 671 December, 23rd, 1865

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO Every variety of DISH.



Extract of a *Letter* from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851.
"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS
Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated
Worcestershire Sauce.
L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*
L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.
*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.
31de-66 672 December 23rd, 1865.

MERWIN & BRAY
FIRE-ARM CO.'S
Belt and Pocket Size Cartridge Revolvers,
THE *Belt* size weighs 22 oz., and carries a ball 42-100 calibre (larger than Colt's Navy), and can be used with either fixed or loose ammunition. The *Pocket* size weighs 11 oz., and carries a ball 30-100 calibre (same as Colt's 4 and 6 inch.)
These Pistols are loaded and discharged with only four motions—a degree of perfection never yet attained by any other arm. *A full round may be loaded and discharged in thirty seconds.* These arms have been adopted *exclusively* by the U. S. Revenue Service. Printed circulars (with illustrated cuts), naming prices, sent by mail when required.
MERWIN & BRAY are also sole proprietors of the Ballard Breech-Loading Rifle and Carbine. Their high character for Military and Sporting purposes is so well established that the public only wish to know where they *may be purchased.* These Rifles were used by Captains Crawford and Fisk on the Overland Expedition to the Pacific, under orders of the U. S. Government. The Government and the State of Kentucky have about Twenty Thousand (20,000) now in active field service, of which the highest testimonials are received.
Sold by Wholesale and Retail Dealers generally.
Address orders to
MERWIN & BRAY,
No. 262 Broadway, N.Y
P.S.—IMPORTANT.—These Rifles can be used with either fixed or loose ammunitions.
7jn-66 668 Paris, 26th October, 1865.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
Is the great remedy for
ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE
HEARTBURN, INDIGESTION,
SOUR ERUCTATIONS & BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.
It is the Physician's cure for
GOUT,
RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and other complains of the Bladder, and in cases of
Fever and Feverish Irritability of the Skin
it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is ... dispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms
A Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient.
Prepared by
DINNEFORD & Co.
Chemists, London,
And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
CAUTION.—Ask for *Dinneford's Magnesia*, and see that
"Dinneford & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.
A. S. WATSON,—*Agent, Hongkong.*
23de-66 669 December 23rd, 1865.

TELEGRAMS TO EUROPE PER INDO-EUROPEAN, MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA AND MALTA AND TRIESTE LINES.

THE Undersigned beg to tender their services for receipt or transmission of Telegrams by the above lines.
J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.
Agents for Reuter's Telegram Company, (Limited)
Point de Galle, Ceylon, sept 18 21st, 1865.
tf 650

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

CIRCULAR.

STEAM TO HONGKONG.

With H. M.'s Mails for Europe, &c.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship

"GANGES,"

Captain BERNARD, will leave Shanghai for the above place on Monday morning, the 7th Instant.

WM. DAVISON,
Acting Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 4th May, 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. CESAR SCHNEEBELI has been admitted a partner in our Firm.

W. REMÉ & Co.
5au 709 Shanghai, 1st May, 1866.

NOTICE.—We have established ourselves at this port under the style and firm of SCHEIBLER, MATTHAEI & Co. as *Merchants and Commission Agents.*

ROBT. SCHEIBLER.
CARL MATTHAEI.

Hong name *Kwong-yuen* 廣源

Office on the Premises of Messrs. ED. FIERZ & Co.
5au 710 Shanghai, May, 1866.

NOTICE.—We have opened a branch of our Yokohama house at this Port, under the management of Mr. JAMES MARR, who is authorized to sign the Firm.

STEPHENSON & Co.

Hong Name 金隆 *Kin Loong.*

Temporary office Thorne's Buildings, Ningpo Road.
6ju 711 Shanghai, April 1866.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held every Sunday Morning at 11.30 o'clock, and Evening at 7.30 o'clock, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que.

NOTICE.—HOLY MASS is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel near the French Consulate, every Sunday at 7 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and BENEDICTION at 4 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock; also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

LATEST DATES.

England,... (tel.)	Apr. 5	Hankow,.....	May. 1
Hongkong,.....	Apr. 28	Nagasaki,.....	" 1
Tientsin,.....	Apr. 26	Yokohama,.....	Apr. 29

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,.....	Feb. 1	Received via Marseilles,
Shanghai,.....	Jan. 25	Mar. 16th.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

For the week ending May 4th, 1866.

	Malwa.		Patna.	Benares.
April—	*New.* Tls.	*Old.*—Tls.	*New.*—Tls.	Tls.
28,—	.....615.....		.....515.....	.....
30,—	.....610.....		.....508.....	.....
May				
1,—	.....605.....		.....510.....	.....
2,—	.....605.....		.....505.....	.....
3,—	.....605 a 610.....		.....510.....	.....
4,—	.....605.....		.....500.....	.....

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—May 5th, "Express," (Br. str.) Whitelaw, from Ningpo; "Klangsu," (Am. str.) Law, from Ningpo; "Moyune," (Am. str.) Johnston, from Hankow; "Hiraldo," (Br. str.) McQueen, from Hankow; "Highflyer," (Br. str.) Clayton, from Melbourne.

DEPARTED.—May 5th, "Klangsu," (Am. str.) Law, for Ningpo.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Labourdonnais* from Hongkong.—Revd. Fathers Ch. Furett and Cousin, Messrs. Bradfield, Adrian, Von Leeseen Nigmeric, Burgoand, Gase, H. Noetzli, W. Malcolm, and E. Lourette. For Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. Surastier and maid servant, Messrs. Turpen, Reinhard, Chevillon, and H. E. Hoey. Per *Ikuna* from Hongkong.—The Hon. Mr. and Miss Frere, Mrs. McMurdo and Family, Messrs. Thomas Lane. R. A. Houston, Bonny, Wharton, Henry, and 50 Chinese. Per *Ganges*, from Japan.—Messrs. Neville, Anderson, Phelps, Moore, Hogan, Andrews, Nichols, Laurin, Sutherland and Atkinson.

DEPARTED.—Per *Supplete* for Yokohama.—Mr and Mrs. Marshall and Servant (maid), Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Locock Infant and Servant (maid), Messrs. Kingdom, Higginbottom, Piquet, Adriaz, and Beckwith. Per *Singapore* for Hongkong.—W. N. Middleton, V. E. Braga, Arnhold, B. R. Mody, P. Gobain, W. F. Sharp, and F. Schonfield.

THE London Mail of the 29th March, due in Hongkong on the 6th May, and here on the 11th.—It arrived last year on the 12th May, per *Cadiz*.

THE French Mail of April 17th, due in Hongkong on the 28th May, and here on the 5th of June. It arrived last year on the 3rd of June per Str. *Labourdonnais*.

THE P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Ganges*, with Malls, &c., for Europe, will leave on Monday the 7th instant.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Subscribers. Ten Lines and under, *One Tael*:—each additional line, *One mace*. One-half of those charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance*.

☞ *Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.*

ORDERS.—From other ports, for Subscription and Advertisements, must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai, or they cannot be attended to, in consequence of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places.

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD*.—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels*;—Six Months, *Eight Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—*all payable in advance*. SINGLE NUMBERS.—To Subscribers, 2 *mace* 5 *cand.*:—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace*. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

THE publication of the *North-China Herald* Commenced at 8 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1866.

PRESS of work in the Supreme Court prevents us from publishing the usual Custom House returns this afternoon.

We learn that Captain Law of the steamer *Kiangsi* has succeeded in saving the French barque *Guajarra*, from Swatow laden with sugar, which he found ashore on the North bank.

His Excellency the Governor General has received a despatch from the Tsungli-yamên notifying the appointment of Mr. FitzRoy as Acting Inspector General of Customs in China during the absence on leave in Europe of Mr. Hart.

THE importance of the resolution proposed by Mr. Hargreaves at the last Land-renters' meeting, justifies us in again referring to it, for the purpose of dispelling a misapprehension which appears to have arisen in the minds of some. Those who carefully followed the arguments adduced by the supporters of the motion, cannot fail to have seen that it was not directed against the levy of taxes, Imporial, provincial, or local, instituted by the Chinese authorities. On the contrary, it was intended to put a stop to those notorious false-accusation warrants, issued at the instance of loafers and yamên underlings, for no other purpose than that of extorting money from a class of residents in the settlement, who under the assurance of Municipal protection, have ventured to resist the customary demands. The subject of taxation has already been referred to Peking, and until an answer has been received, the Land-renters can take no action in the matter. Meanwhile, however, every one who has any dealings with the Chinese of the settlement, must know that, from time immemorial, there have existed exorbitant squeezes levied on brothels, gambling houses, opium shops *et hoc genus omne*. The money was collected at the three festive seasons of the year, and as much as $1,800 was annually paid by each house. The people paid, from fear of suffering greater wrongs, which their professions and the inaccessibility of the Magistrate put it out of their power to remedy. The employés in the city yamêns, the rowdies of the settlement, and the district military mandarin, 地爺, were the receivers of this squeeze. During the month of October 1865, about the time of the eighth moon festival, the system was thoroughly enquired into by the Council, and the investigation then undertaken resulted in the arrest and punishment of three of the collectors mentioned in the Report summited to the Land-renters. Simultaneously, the Municipal Council issued a proclamation warning the people not to pay, and encouraging them to bring their complaints before the Superintendent of police. By this means the mode of extortion then pursued was rendered inoperative, and the people for a time enjoyed comparative immunity. Soon, however, the extortioners again set to work. False accusations were brought against those who had formerly been the victims of squeezes, and regularly stamped warrants were obtained for their apprehension. This was easily managed by the conspirators, who had generally some connection with a yamên, or had friends and acquaintances among the clerks and others employed therein. The accusations always possessed a certain show of truth, and defied every attempt at disclosing their falsity until they were actually made the object of special and most painstaking enquiry. We have, it must be allowed, no direct proof that the Shanghai Hsien knew the real nature of the trumped-up charges, or the purposes to which his seal and name were put. Be this as it may, the Land-renters are not willing to tolerate within the bounds of the English and American settlements, the existence of a regularly organised body of extortioners and bullies, who live by preying upon the peaceful tenants of European property, and in case of ill-success have at their command every facility for the concoction of ingeniously false accusations, often most difficult to disprove. At the same time, these men are in a position to obtain and enforce warrants, wherewith to further their own designs and cut off every chance of escape from their victims. Since the prohibition of squeezing, no less than ten warrants based on false charges are known to have been issued for the arrest of residents in the foreign settlements. It only remains to add that such prisoners, if taken within the city, are never brought before the Magistrate, but are made to come to terms either at some half-way inn, or at the gate of the yamên. Squeeze No. 7 in the Watch Committee's report was an example of this kind. Still, it might have been imagined that within the foreign limits injustice so gross would have been guarded against; and in fact it is an established and well understood custom, that a warrant against any one living within the foreign limits must first be authenticated at one of the Consulates, and be then executed by the city constables in the presence of one or more of the Municipal police. Indeed on the face of each warrant it is expressly stated, that "a policeman shall accompany and assist the Chinese" in its execution. The men charged with the execution of the "false accusation warrants" took care however to break through the latter custom, and, knowing that their cases would not bear investigation, served the warrants secretly. We know of two cases where the accusations were considered so unjust that the accused parties, after being arrested under the Magistrate's warrant, were released by the Mixed Court, to which they were referred by the police.

Mr. Hargreave's resolution has laid the axe at the root of this system; it is directed against the irregular and secret execution of warrants, whereby innocent persons are dragged into the city upon fabricated charges and subjected to the grossest extortion before they can obtain their liberty. The supporters of the resolution seek by this means to accomplish the total discomfiture of extortioners and the abolition of the squeeze system within the settlements. It is charitably to be supposed that the Chi Hsien himself would uphold the proposed measure, if he were acquainted with the purposes for which his seal is occasionally used, and his own utter powerlessness to revolutionize the present system of yamên government.

THE Report submitted to the Land-renters on the French concession, by the Municipal Commission for 1865-66 gives evidence of the same industry on the part of the officers, and public spirit on the part of the Commissioners, to which we have had to allude in favourable terms when commenting on the Report brought forward by the Council on this side. Retrenchment has in both cases been the guiding principle, and the French Commission has succeeded in bringing forward accounts for the past year which show a highly satisfactory financial state, and a budget which promises to meet all the necessary expenses of the ensuing year, and leave the Municipality clear of debt at the close. At present there remains in hand Tls. 6,638.84, which added to the estimated surplus for next year would, were the Municipality free from debt, give the Council for 1867-68 an available balance of Tls. 11,907.97 to commence with. Against this, however, we must place debts and engagements to the amount of Tls. 21,324.36, leaving a deficit of Tls. 9,416.39. This, after all, is so trifling an amount that it need create no uneasiness with regard to the stability of the Municipality, but the budget provides for its liquidation by proposing certain new taxes which, although falling on the natives alone, will be almost inappreciable by each individual upon whom the levy is made. Thus, water-carriers will be taxed to the extent of Tls. 75 per month, coal chandlers Tls. 52, druggists Tls. 28, and so on, the large number of individuals in each class rendering the impost upon each almost too trifling for notice. From those "Recettes extraordinaires," a sum of Tls. 11,448 is expected, and if this be realised, the Municipality will at the end of the ensuing year find itself clear of debt, with a balance of say Tls. 2,000. So much for a general view of the financial state and prospects. At the close of the late Council's administration an enormous debt hung over the municipality, arising principally from the advances made on account of the bund extension. This has now been paid off, by the sale of the lots placed at the disposal of the Commission by the enlargement of the Quai du Whampoa. The Works Committee has recognised the necessity for a good road leading from the concession into the country, and hence we find a sum of $843.94 paid out of the public funds to supplement Tls. 300 subscribed for the repair of the Sikawei road. This road which is by far the best in the neighbourhood of Shanghai for riding, walking or driving, is used by residents in all three settlements, and the Commission by bringing it to its present condition have conferred a boon on the entire community as well as upon the section living in the French Concession. The same difficulties which, in the English settlement, have arisen with regard to exorbitant and illegal taxation levied under the real or nominal authority of the magistrates, have also cropped up in the French concession. Experience has taught both Councils that "it is not the taxes levied by the Municipality that weigh most heavily on the native residents, but rather the excessive taxation enforced by the Chinese authorities, and the squeezes which they countenance." The Consul General for France has, it would appear, taken the subject up warmly, and is at present in communication with the Taotai, with a view to obtaining a reduction in the legal rate of taxation, and a definite assurance that extortion will no longer be practised under the authority of the yamêns. Before closing our review of the general report, we cannot do better than reproduce the concluding paragraph:—

Pour en arriver à ce but (reduction in taxation) il suffira de continuer le système d'économie qui a présidé à nos moindres décisions, et que nous ne saurions trop recommander pour l'avenir.

The Superintendent of Police, Physician, and Engineer each supply special reports. The former in a tabular statement shows that during the past year twenty Chinese constables have replaced five European constables and two Officiers de Paix; but he comments in the strongest terms upon the inefficiency of natives when employed as policemen. He therefore recommends the disbandment of the existing native force, and the employment of fourteen Europeans. The Commission, however, in framing the budget, has adopted M. Antoine's first suggestion, but has rejected the second. M. Antoine further recommends the alteration of the name of the police force to *La Garde Municipale*,—but the reasons he assigns must be read to be duly appreciated, and we therefore give them. Much difficulty has, of late, been experienced in obtaining properly qualified men to recruit the ranks of the police force, and this difficulty, is by M. Antoine ascribed to the following causes:—

1o. L'hésitation qu'éprouveraient des hommes fatigués par un long séjour dans la colonie (de Saigon) et éloignés depuis longtemps de leurs familles à contracter un engagement nouveau.

2o. La répugnance qu'ont nos militaires et nos marins à entrer dans un corps de la police.

To obviate these objections it is proposed to conciliate the "amour propre" of the existing force, and of those who may eventually be induced to join it, by changing its name to *La Garde Municipale*. We confess our inability to vie with M. Antoine in forming a correct appreciation of French character, but, assuming his views to be correct, we now learn for the first time that the mere fact of a service possessing a name, possibly not so dignified as it might possess, is sufficient to out balance the inducements of a "largely remunerative income, and the prospect of solid advantages at the close of the term of service."

Doctor Massais' report shows a slight falling off in the health of the police force, not, however, to such an extent as to excite any uneasiness. It only remains for us to notice the report of the Municipal Engineer who indents on the Municipality for Tls. 45,142.00, of which Tls. 25,790 are for *Travaux d'urgence locale*. The Budget appropriates Tls. 10,596 to the Engineer's department, and there seems every reason to believe that all indispensable works will come within this estimate. We have touched briefly upon the more important items in the Report; as it is already in the hands of all those interested in property situated on the French concession it is unnecessary for us to enter into an elaborate analysis of every item of the estimated income and expenditure.

Summary of the Week.

AT a meeting of the Municipal Council, Mr. Keswick was re-elected Chairman for the ensuing year. At a meeting of the Asiatic Society, the concluding portion of a paper by Mr. Williamson on an overland journey from Chefoo to Peking, was read; a brief summary will be found in another column. The str. *Express*, on her voyage from Ningpo to Shanghai, rescued a mercantile junk which was being attacked by pirates. An interesting report will be found in another column, of a counter-action brought by four natives resident in the English settlement against two Chinese for procuring the issue of a warrant on a false accusation, for purpose of extortion. It will be seen that Chên-ping and his colleague Cheang-mow were found guilty and punished. A good instance is thus furnished of the advantage of police supervision. Relying on a late proclamation by the Council encouraging resistance to squeeze, the natives in this case had courage to refuse a demand; and a false accusation was immediately brought against them to frighten them into compliance. The case came to knowledge of the police, was mentioned at the Last Renters' meeting, and a judicial investigation was the consequence.

Races have been held at NINGPO which appear to have afforded great sport. An analysis of the Customs return for this port has been made in the *North-China Daily News*, from which it appeared that a decline has taken place during three years in the aggregate value of trade from Tls. 12,000,000 in 1863, to Tls. 10,000,000 in 1864, and to Tls. 6,500,000 in 1865, in round numbers. The export of cotton has fallen from 125,000 piculs in 1863 to 103,000 piculs in 1864 and 33,000 piculs in 1865. The import of rice has decreased in the same period by 75, and of piece goods by 50 per cent. Partial explanation of the decline may be found in the resumption of rice cultivation on the restoration of tranquillity, and the consequent cessation of demand for external supplies. But it is still strange that the commerce of so large and thriving a city should be so small in other respects also.

Advices from YOKOHAMA mention the resignation of office by Mr. Lindau, the Swiss Consul General, and the succession of Mr. Brennwald to the vacant post. An attempted attack by a drunken Japanese soldier on two British officers has been frustrated by two of his companions, who have been publicly commended by the authorities, and the culprit punished.

MIXED COURT.

Before CHEN FU-SHUN, Taotai's Deputy, C. ALABASTER, H. B. M. Vice-Consul, and B. JENKINS, Interpreter and Assessor, American Consulate General.

Chên-ping was charged with having endeavoured to levy certain squeezes from various brothel keepers in the settlement.

The prisoner, who was brought before the Court at the instance of H. M. Consul, in consequence of a publicstatement made at the Land Renters' meeting, was alleged to have made demands on various brothels and on the refusal to satisfy these demands, to have falsely charged the proprietors with abduction and assault, obtaining a summons against them.

Examination of the summons shewed the action to have been brought by one Cheang-mow, who was declared by the Municipal police to be identical with Chên-ping. At the second hearing of the case, however, Cheang-mow was produced.

The brothel-keepers being examined, stated that Chên-ping had for many years received fees from them which they had paid rather than incur his enmity, as he threatened that if they did not pay he would injure them.

In consequence of the Consular and Municipal Notifications relative to squeezes, they refused to pay last periodical demand, which was for the sum of $2, and he had in revenge entered an action in the District Magistrate's yamên charging them with the abduction of a girl named Hsui-chu, the supposed daughter of one Cheong-mow, and commutting an assault upon the father on his attempting to recover his child. This action, he had, after summonses had been issued, endeavoured to induce them to compromise by payment of $5.

Chên ping simply denied the charge in toto.

Cheong declared himself to be a rice seller. He had lost a daughter named Hsui-chu, and seeing her some months after entering a brothel, he had attempted to take her away, and was thereupon attacked and beaten by the brothel keeper and his friends. He subsequently learnt from the tepaou that another brothel keeper was implicated in the abduction, and he therefore brought an action in the Che-hsien's Court against all engaged.

Both Chên ping and Cheang-mow denied having any connection with the City police, and were repudiated by the District Magistrate, but their appearance and various facts which came out during the investigation, shewed them to be allies with the recognised police, and to be hangers on of the Court; if only in a position tantamount to that held by certain low attorneys at home in respect to the Courts there.

After a patient investigation, lasting four sittings, the Court was unanimously of opinion that the charge brought against the brothel keepers was false, and that the charges of attempted extortion and false accusation on which H. M. Consul had brought the prisoners up, were proved.

As the prisoners were both beyond the age within which the punishment of hard labor can be given, and the age of Chên-ping especially precluded the possibility of the infliction of severe punishment, they were sentenced, Chên-ping to 14 days imprisonment, Cheong-mow to 14 days cangue; and they were both warned that the more severe punishment their crimes merited was remitted solely in consequence of their inability to suffer it.

The Court also condemned the conduct of the brothel keepers in failing to prosecute until compelled to do so by the action of H.M. Consul, and directed the publication of the facts of the case, in the hope that it being pointed out that it is impossible to give protection unless the persons requiring it come forward to invoke it, in future cases where squeezes are sought to be levied the offenders may be brought before the Court by the persons aggrieved.

THE CUSTOMS GAZETTE.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—Being neither a Shanghai resident nor a subscriber to *The Recorder*, I was indebted to the kindness of a friend for the perusal of the article which appeared in its issue of the 2nd April.

As it is in the columns of the *North-China Herald* that the Customs gazette appears I would ask space therein for a few observations on the article in question. It is not "for the information of the world at large" that the changes caused by deaths, promotions, etc., are made public, but for the con-

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valence of those, who belonging to the service, are naturally interested in what affects it, which they may happen to be stationed. as to its not including the tidewaiters, I cannot see the force or reason of the "special objection" therefore taken to it. The class of employés referred to are appointed by the head of the office to which they are attached, changes from one part to another are very rarely, if indeed ever, made, and individual promotion does not in the least affect the entire body.

In conclusion I would add, that such remarks as "silly vanity," "subtle and delicate influence at Peking," &c., &c, when applied to Mr. Hart, display an amount of ignorance of the well-known character of that gentleman, only to be accounted for by the supposition that they were penned by one unacquainted with either the subject or the man, or that the article which contains them is the effusion of a person who, knowing better, yet indulges his taste for sarcasm even at the risk of displaying some of the "distinguishing characteristics" of the "vulgarity" he accuses another of possessing.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A Customs Employé.

Pekin, April 25th.

REVIEW.

Military plan of the Country around Shanghai; from Surveys made in 1862-63, 64-65 by Lieut. Colonel Gordon, C.B., Major Edwards, Lieutenants Sandford, Lister, and Man, Royal Engineers; and Lieuts. Danvell and Bateman, H.M. 31st Regt. Assistant Engineers. London:—Edward Stanford.

(Continued from No. 815.)

This repulse of his first attempt to cope with Gordon in the field, seems to have disquited Burgevine, who was a phlegmatic man in his movements, and could not withstand the brilliant and rapid manœuvres of his successor. Disheartened, he left Soochow for Nanking, at the very time his presence might have been of service to the foreigners who were rallying round him. Many of these, of all nations: Americans, English, French, Italians, Greeks, Manillamen and others, were caught throughout the country, while on their way to Soochow. Even at Quinsan, among the foreign officers who had previously been in the force while under Burgevine's command, there was much talking and sympathy for him. This, together with the men becoming sickly through inactivity in the garrison, determined Gordon to remove the force out of Quin-san, and camp them near Wai-qui-dong, six miles from the east gate of Soochow on the 1st September.

Meanwhile Macartney, who had taken the command of the garrison of disciplined Chinese at Noong-kiung, had had two successful engagements with the Taipings still in the vicinity of that city. With 700 of the force, and an auxiliary body of imperialist soldiers, he besieged the town of Fung-ching, which was strongly protected by stockades, and reduced the place by setting fire to the palisades by his artillery, driving the enemy out with great slaughter on the 28th Augu-t. Here he remained until the 3-th; and after leaving the place in the hands of the Imperialists, he proceeded against See-dong, a fortified position of the rebels, where they levied tolls on boats and cargo from the silk districts. In this and the previous expedition he was accompanied by the brother of Lee Foo-tai, in command of the imperialist troops, who did good service on the occasion. The attack was made on three sides of the stockades, driving the enemy within their lines, and only a small number escaped. Four Europeans were captured among the prisoners; and the place was given up to loot, the amount of which was estimated at two hundred thousand dollars, See-dong having been the depôt for the arms and provisions used by the Taipings in that district. Besides these two engagements in which the Imperialists took part, they attacked and captured a strong post at Kiang-yin, unaided by the disciplined troops or foreign officers. The Franco-Chinese force was successful in another engagement in September, at Foo-yang to the southward of the English operations. All these tended to aid Gordon in his tactics against Soochow, where his lines were gradually enclosing the fated city.

The result of camping out the force instead of keeping them in barracks was most satisfactory: the men were better looked after, and the base of operations was nearer the great Taiping stronghold, and close to the important stockades of Kah-poo, in case of a second attack. Between that post and Soochow, a very fine bridge spans a wide creek at its junction with the Grand Canal within two miles of the city. It is built of stone, having fifty-three arches and upwards of three hundred yards in length; a substantial specimen of Chinese masonry and architecture, and named Pa-ta-chiu, or the "Great Bridge of Pa." On each side of this bridge, formidable stockades were erected, also two on the opposite bank of the Grand Canal. Gordon had decided on attempting to surprise the enemy at this post and planned his operations accordingly. In order to bring all the disciplined force he could find to bear on this manœuvre, he communicated with Captain Bonnefoi, an officer of the French artillery in China, who commanded the Franco-Chinese corps in the Kiang-su province. This corps was differently organized from Gordon's force, as there were many French soldiers of the line and Manillamen in the ranks. Of these 300 came to Gordon's aid, who took 600 infantry and 200 artillery of his own to the attack, while the force afloat was strengthened by the *Firefly* armed steamer, sister to the *Hyson*, and 60 or 70 Chinese gunboats, small craft indifferently armed.

On referring to the plan it will be seen that as long as the Taipings held Pa-ta-chiao, they had the country open between Wai-qui-dong and Kah-poo, if they were driven in desperation to abandon Soochow and proceed in full force in the direction of Shanghai; which no doubt was the intention of Burgevine, had he and his band of foreigners succeeded in any of the engagements. From Wai-qui-dong to Pa-ta-chiao is six miles, and to Kah-poo ten miles, so that there was an easy outlet for the rebels between these points to the eastward, through the creeks and small lakes. In navigating these Major Gordon found his colleague Captain Bonnefoi an excellent officer, brave and enterprising. They crossed the lakes by compass bearings during the night, and reached Pa-ta-chiao at break of day on the morning of the 29th September. It was a complete surprise to the enemy, and this important post was captured and occupied without other loss on the part of Gordon and Bonnefoi, than two French privates and six Chinese slightly wounded. Gordon deeming his post secure, injudiciously sent away all his force but 300 men.

Evidently the Taiping chiefs and Burgevine, who has returned to Soochow, saw the importance of recapturing the post at Pa-ta-chiao; for on the 1st of October the rebels sallied forth in great strength, under the command of the redoubtable Chung Wang, and all the foreigners determined to take it. Still the 300 men fortunately repulsed the attack, and the rebels were driven back. Afterwards a parley was held between Burgevine and Gordon. This took place at a small bridge 1100 yards from Pa-ta-chiao, on the road to Soochow. Burgevine intimated his desire to surrender, together with his comrades, but the terms were not settled, and the negociations temporarily ceased.

With a view to draw off the troops threatening Soochow, Burgevine and the Chung Wang, with a large force, left by the north gate of the city and tried to re-capture Chang-zu. On the way they met with a determined resistance at a place called Ta-jow-ku, some 18 miles from Chang-zu. In this expedition they had the steamer *Kiao-chiao* with them, under the command of Jones; but from some cause unascertained, it blew up, and ignited the gunpowder in the armed junks. By this accident they lost forty Chinese and two European wounded, but the Captain escaped. Some remarks having been made about the affair, Jones went to complain to Burgevine, when he deliberately fired a revolver at him but without doing much injury. The result of this affair was the return of the whole expedition to Soochow, when Burgevine resumed negotiations with Gordon about their surrender, and escape from the Taipings. This was effected on the 14th October, when Jones and forty of his renegade companions, including Barclay de Tolly, a Prussian adventurer, gave themselves up to Gordon. Burgevine did not surrender until the 17th; when he with the others left under orders for Shanghai. Here they made their depositions before their respective Consuls; after which they were allowed to be at large, excepting Burgevine whose case was tried before the American Consul and he was deported from China. The departure of these foreign rowdies from the ranks of the Taipings was a great relief to Gordon, and especially so to the Imperial mandarins and their troops.

During the progress of these affairs, the rebels at Ka-shing attacked Wo-kung in considerable force, on the 11th October. On the 12th Gordon proceeded to its relief, and after heavy loss and great difficulty, succeeded in driving them away. This action took place on the road south of Wo-kong, close to the Grand Canal which leads to the city of Ka-shing-foo. This engagement was followed on the 23rd by another surprise upon the post at Woo-lung-chiao, a village situated about two miles to the west of Pa-ta-chiao, and a mile and three quarters from the south gate of Soochow. The capture of this place was in pursuance of Gordon's original plan of choking up all exits from Soochow, and thereby forcing the enemy to surrender, knowing that there was much dissension in their camp upon that point. Chung Wang, however, intended to hold out to the last, and like a bold man resisted the occupation of this post at the imminent risk of his life. The place was taken by surprise in the same manner, and with the same force, including the two armed steamers, as at the capture of the Pa-ta-chiao stockades; and three days afterwards, on the 26th, the Chung Wang and his son with a body of picked men fought barely to try and recapture it, when they had to abandon their horses and swim a creek amidst a shower of bullets in their flight back to the city. Next day reports came that the rebels from Ka-shing had again attacked Wo-kung, whereupon Gordon dispatched Kirkham and Dr. Moffat, in the *Hyson* steamer, and a strong force of Imperialists. The presence of this vessel gained the day, and the enemy were driven away with a loss of 1,500 men and 1,200 boats.

After leaving a strong garrison at Woo-lung-chiao, and the steamer *Firefly* on the Great Lake, so as to repulse any further attack from the south, Gordon swept round by the eastward of Soochow to the north, with his siege train and the *Hyson*, to reduce the remaining outposts held by the Taipings around the city. The detachment destined for the attack passed the night of the 31st October at Ding-king and early next morning made an attack on Lee-koo, where the rebels were strongly entrenched behind two stockades, one on either side of the canal and connected by a stone bridge. Fire was opened on these from some field pieces which Gordon had posted advantageously; while the attacking party took the stockades in the rear. The enemy defended the post stoutly, but were obliged to give way, when they fled with considerable loss. Those who escaped had to throw away their arms and swim the creek. Only five or six of Gordon's force were wounded, but unfortunately Captain Perry, a brave officer, was shot dead at the south side of the village while leading on his company. The place was handed over to the Imperialist troops who garrisoned it. Following up this success, Gordon pushed on with his force to the next north post at the tower of Whong Tang, or in the vernacular Wan-tee which he attacked on the 11th November. Here the rebels fought more desperately than at Lee-koo, and suffered more from the assault; while Gordon's limited number of officers was again lessened by the loss of Major Gibb killed in the attack, a brave man and much regarded. In all these engagements the marvel was that Gordon escaped without a wound, for he exposed himself to the enemy as much as his officers.

NINGPO RACES.

Glorious weather, good racing, and a judicious introduction by the Stewards of various games between the races, combined to render this the most successful meeting that has been held at Ningpo. The ponies were not quite in so high training as those which ran at Shanghai, nor was the Grand Stand quite so spacious or convenient. But a determination to enjoy, quite compensated for these minor drawbacks. The sanction of the Teotai was obtained to the races being held on an open space, which in former days was used as a Tartar parade ground, outside the south-east gate of the city, instead of, as previously, on the Kan-po side. And the energy of the stewards, by aid of bamboo fencing and matting, had converted this into a very fair enclosed course with capital stables in the corner near the lake, and three stands on a descending scale of grandeur in their neighborhood. A nasty corner in the course near the stables was the only defect; the turn being so sharp that it could not be seen until the ponies were close on; and by impressing them with an idea that their gallop was coming to an end in the neighborhood of their stables, causing much swerving and several spills, which materially affected results. *Confucius*, for whom the Quang-yuen was otherwise a certainty, upset a great pot on himself by yielding to this deception, to the great disappointment of his owner. The fault has however been remedied, and it is hoped that no more mistakes will occur. The games, which were judiciously introduced in the intervals between the races to vary the amusements, were principally for the benefit of the seamen and marines of H.M. gunboat *Weasel*, who entered into them with all the zest that might have been expected. The usual erratic efforts were made by the blindfolded to run in every direction but the right, some running into the crowd of the great unwashed who lined the course in thousands, and being by them received with open arms and profuse advice. The winner only ran a most suspiciously straight course throughout, and was succeeded by the second and third men, feeling their way cautiously along the bamboo fencing, at intervals of five minutes. But the greased pig was the great event of the day. The defeat of the crack pony for the Quang-yuen, and *Minwha's* fall in the match, sank into complete insignificance by comparison with the excitement manifested in the scramble which ensued on the loosing of this unhappy porker. He was first caught before he had well left the basket; but that was voted no race, and he was again let go with a little law. He was too small however to lead his pursuers a long chase, and his career was speedily checked by a tar who valiantly threw himself on top of him, at the same moment that another seized him by the tail. And now the fight grew fast and furious. The man who had caught the tail maintained that that was the orthodox mode of capture, and the pig was his lawful prize; while he who had seized the body insisted on the patent fact that he had gone in for the entire animal. Force was resorted to to solve the difficulty, and partisan after partisan joined one or the other side, till for a space of fully ten minutes there could not have been less than fifteen individuals at any one time on the top of the unhappy quarry. Every one who came near was pushed by the bystanders on to the struggling heap; old and respectable residents shared the same fate as seamen and marines; every European who did not keep a cautious look-out behind found himself suddenly a member of the wriggling mass on which he had been gazing, with two or three more n-top before he had time to get up. The pig in the mean time defended himself with a valour which would probably have secured him better treatment, if the wishes of his immediate captors had been consulted. But their power of volition had long left them, under the continued pressure of a ton or two of living bodies. It was only when the by-standers were too exhausted to continue the mad romp, that they were able, faint and bleeding, to stagger to their logs; and lo! the man who had seized the tail still held it, and he who had gripped the body still had possession. The pig itself was pronounced dead, but fresh air quickly revived him, and vigorous and prolonged squeals testified to his full vitality as he was carried off by his two captors. How the question of ownership was settled, we know not.

A chair race of a quarter of a mile with sailors in the chairs, gave great amusement, and was won after an exciting struggle, by a quarter of a pole. A race between small footed old women for five dollars, announced for Tuesday, was expected to cause great excitement.

Ningpo Cup.—Value $ 50.—For all Ponies, the *bona fide* property of Ningpo Residents, that have never run in any Race. Half a mile. Entrance $ 3.

Great Hopes, ... 1
Brown Stout, ... 2
Rough, ... 3

A good race in between the first and second, won by two lengths. *Woman in White* a good last.

Griffins' Plate.—Value $60.—Second Pony, $ 10. For all Ningpo Ponies lately owned by Residents. Three quarters of a mile. Entrance $ 3.

Cripple, ... 1
The Snivvey one, ... 2

Forlorn Hope threw his rider on entering the course, and got away, but was can ght and remounted. The rider of *Payaun* also got a purl in the corner near the lake, and baulked two other ponies by doing so. *Cripple* won easily by several lengths. Eight ran.

Match.—$ 50. Half a mile.—
R. C. P. "Min-wha"
G. C. P. "Dundreary"

Dundreary, ... 1
Min-wha, ... 2

Min-wha felt heavily in some made ground on the opposite side of the course, when he looked all over like winning, and *Dundreary* came in as he liked.

Quang-Yuen Cup.—Presented by W. Davidson, Esq. For all Ponies, the *bona fide* property of Ningpo Residents. One mile and a quarter. Entrance $ 4.

Dundreary, ... 1
Ironsides, ... 2

Confucius, the favorite, also started, but lost his chance early in the race by refusing to pass the fence near the stables, and his discomfiture was completed by *Ironsides* running against him with the same purpose, and upsetting his rider. *Ironsides* was got away again, but refused to struggle, and *Dundreary* won as he liked. The Quang-yuen Cup is a handsome silver tankard.

Chekiang Plate.—Value $ 71.—Second Pony, $ 10. Last Pony to pay third Pony's Entrance. Winner of the Quang-Yuen Cup excluded. Winner of any other Race or Match to carry 7 lbs. extra. Three quarters of a mile. Entrance $ 3.

Min-wha, ... 1
Payaun, ... 2
Great Hopes, ... 3

Great Hopes and *Min-wha* raced together at a great pace for the first half mile; but the former then fell gradually behind, and *Min-wha* won by several lengths, the same distance between the second and third.

Sports.

Race of 200 yards, for $10, among seamen and marines of H. M. Gun-boat *Weasel*. Won by Beecher (a marine). Heard second.

Race Blindfold, for a dozen of beer, among the seamen and marines of the *Weasel*. Won by Kerring (a sailor).

Race in Chairs for $5. Won by a yard, the third chair fifty yards behind.

Putting Shot, won by O'Brien, Boots second.

Race of 300 yards, won by Heard.

A Greased Pig. Caught by two seamen of the *Weasel* who went off the ground disputing ownership.

SECOND DAY.

The second day's sport surpassed if possible that on Monday, and the sun again shone brightly from an unclouded sky. A modification of the angle at the objectionable corner lessened the number of casualties at that particular spot; but still many ponies appeared to regard it with peculiar affection, and to be utterly unconscious that the existence of a bamboo fence implied an obstacle. As a last resort, several gentlemen sacrificed themselves in the general interest of sport, and posted themselves, with thick bamboos in hand, along the attractive line. A few thousand Chinese were closely packed outside, and told to yell vigorously the moment the ponies approached—instructions were obeyed with an intelligence beyond praise; and their effect was that hardly any pony succeeded in throwing its rider there and stopping more than five minutes, in each race. The merit of the new arrangement was especially conspicuous in the Balance Cup. *Confucius* made as usual direct for his stable, and, two or three other ponies, concluding the example of the crack must be right, followed in his track. But the crowd yelled, the gentlemen with bamboos plied them vigorously, throwing in a few Anglo-Saxon expletives to swell the general chorus, and *Confucius* passed astoundedly on. *Great Hope*, conveniently flung his rider and fell over him at the attractive spot in the second round, and *Confucius* was perforce compelled to proceed unless he galloped over the fallen pair. A third time yells and bamboos reduced a bolt to a swerve, and *Confucius* went on with the lead; but in the last round he had recovered from his surprise and rushed regardless of all obstacles through the devoted fence, throwing his rider and scattering the crowd as chaff before the wind. He was caught, led back, bamboozled and started; but again turned short inwards towards the branch, and sent his jockey flying. A last effort to get him past was successful, but he had lost too much ground for even his speed to recover, and came home far to the rear. Paint with their exertions, the bamboo-men retired to refresh themselves when H. M. sailors came on the ground; and the ponies took the opportunity to canter straight through the fence in Indian file, and each and severally to deposit their riders on the turf. Remounted and led back, the gallant tars renewed the struggle, but one only was to be seen at the close; one pony was lost sight of completely and is popularly believed to have been swallowed up, as even his rider was ignorant what had become of him. A second judiciously relieved himself of his rider at a point where the course runs adjacent to the road, and was last seen cantering quietly homewards. It can hardly fail to have been remarked that constant spills were a prevailing characteristic in the whole proceedings at these races. Every pony flung his rider on an average once in each race, and some two or three times. *Great Hopes* omitted to do so in the Challenge Cup and won it in consequence, simply because he had no competitor left. Two had flung their riders and were out of the race, and *Confucius* by a similar proceeding had lost so much ground that he was a quarter of a mile astern. One gentleman was flung in every race he rode, and another made a rule of falling off directly he entered the course, exhausted by the effort to control his pony's eccentricities. The only disappointment in the whole meeting was that the race for small footed old ladies could not be filled. Young nor old, rich nor poor, none could be induced to come forward, even by the glittering bribe held out; and the spectators were thus deprived of the pleasure of witnessing one of the most important events. A chair race developed powers of speed never hitherto known to reside in Chinese bearers, and a general association is spoken of for the purpose of insisting in future on an average pace by chair coolies of at least seven miles an hour. The two leading chairs struggled heroically; the winner, however, coming in fully two lengths ahead. A greasy pole enabled a sailor of the *Weazel* to display his agility before an admiring crowd of about ten thousand natives, and a race for Chinese soldiers resulted in the victory of one man by barely a foot. The struggle for possession of the greasy pig took place beneath the floor of one of the stands, so we are unable to chronicle its eventualities. The pig took refuge there immediately he was let loose, and the soldiers crawled gallantly after. For some minutes the combatants were lost to sight, the cheers of the pursuers and the yells of the quarry affording the only indication of the struggle which was going on. Eventually all re-appeared, the pig being in the joint possession of at least six men, each of whom insisted on the priority of his claim. A race by European residents once round the course, wound up the proceedings of a meeting which it may be safely asserted has seldom, in point of amusement, been surpassed in China. Other ports may boast better ponies and a better course; but it would be difficult for them to extract from either or both, greater fun than did the residents of Ningpo at their Spring Meeting.

Cymrw Cup.—Presented by W. Rees Esq. For all ponies, the *bona fide* property of Ningpo Residents. Winner of Quang-yuen Cup, 9 lbs.; of Chekiang Plate, 5 lbs. extra. Three quarters of a mile. Entrance $ 3.

Minwha, ... 1
Dundreary, ... 2

The winner took the lead at starting, kept it throughout and won as he liked by nearly a hundred yards. *Dundreary* got sulky in the second round and refused to struggle. The rider of *Great Hopes*, who also ran, got a heavy purl through the bursting of his saddle girth. *Minwha* came in lame.

Compradores' Cup.—Value $ —. Second Pony $ —. Third Pony $ —. For all Chinese owned Ponies. To be ridden for by Chinese. Catch Weights. Twice Round. Entrance $ 1.

.... 1
..... 2

As the ponies that ran in this race were unknown to fame and the racing calendar, we can only record the fact that there was a first, a second and a third; and add that it was the best race of the day. Four started, but two shut up after the first round and were out of the race. The rider of the winner got two spills before he started, but kept his seat manfully in the race, and won after an exciting struggle by a neck.

Challenge Cup.—Value $ 300. For all China Ponies. To be won two meetings in succession by a Pony, or Ponies, the *bona fide* property of same owner. One mile. Entrance $ 5.

Great Hopes, ... 1
Confucius, ... 2

Dundreary and *Paiaun* also ran but both threw their riders at an early period and were thenceforth out of the race. *Confucius*, who could have won easily, commenced by bolting through the gate leading to the stables, and when led out and started again, crashed through the bamboo-fencing in the object-inable corner, and cantered round among the Chinese spectators whom he scattered in every direction. Being at last persuaded to return to the course and resume his gallop, he after all finished *somewhere*; though he could not succeed in catching *Great Hopes* who had all the time being going steadily on.

Balance Cup.—Value $ 70. For all Ponies owned by Ningpo Residents. Last Pony to pay second pony's entrance. Two miles. Entrance $ 5.

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Loafer, ...
Brown Stout, ... } 1 & 2

The judge gave a decree in favour of *Loafer*; but the rider of *Brown Stout*, who came up afterwards, insisted that he was the winner as *Loafer* had not gone the requisite number of times round; and was really the last pony, the fact that he appeared to pass the post first resulting from his being caught up from behind. The dispute will be decided by a committee of stewards. *Confucius* went round the course three times, having with great difficulty been kept from running through the fencing in his favourite corner. In the last round, however, when running with a good lead, he made a rush for the gate and threw his rider, who remounted and regained his ground, but was again flung by a determined and sudden check in the corner. He again remounted, but *Confucius* then ran through the fencing in another direction; and threw him again. These repeated delays of course lost him the race which he could have won easily.

Consolation Stakes.—Value $40. Second Pony $10. Last to pay third Pony's entrance. Half a mile. Entrance $3. Catch Weights.

Prism, ...1
Buddhist, ...2

Won by about two lengths, the second pony coming up rapidly but failing to catch his leader. *Rough* rushed out of the course half a dozen times, crashing down the fencing as though it had been paper. Having at length succeeded in flinging his rider, he was remounted and induced to continue the race, which he finished about a quarter of a mile behind the winner. Six ran.

Native Scramble.—First Pony $10. Second $3. Third $1. To be ridden by Chinese. Catch Weights. Once Round.

Buddhist, ...1
A native pony, ...2

Five ponies started; but three were nowhere at the finish. The winner was induced to go round twice, and the second three times, before they became convinced that the race was over.

Sailor's Race.—Prize $5. Once round.

The number of spills in this race was too numerous to chronicle; and the man who eventually passed the post did so after about half a dozen falls, while the other ponies were cantering about riderless.

SPORTS.

1.—Race of 300 yards for H. M.'s Sailors, first prize $10. Second prize $2.
Won by Howell.
2.—Native Chair Race. All native owned Chairs, ridden and carried by natives. First prize $6. Second prize $3. Third prize $1. Distance once round.
Five chairs started, but three were distanced, the first and second which went round at a splendid pace, were separated by about a dozen yards
3.—Race for soldiers of the Anglo Chinese contingent.
The first and second came in so close that it was difficult to say which was the winner.
4.—Race for aged small footed women, 50 yards, prize $5. Second, old lady $1.
This race, from which great things had been expected, unfortunately did not fill.
5.—A greased pig for Chinese soldiers (disciplined). Pig and $2 to winner.
Caught after a great struggle under the floor of the Grand Stand.
6.—Race for foreign residents. 200 yards, prize $20. Entrance $1.
7.—Race of 400 yards, for H. M.'s Sailors, and disciplined troops, prize $10, second $2.
8.—Race of 100 yards, for 1st and 2nd men at all running races, prize $5, second $1.

N.-C. BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

MINUTES *of a Meeting of the North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Society's Rooms on Monday the 16th day of April* 1866. *The twenty third regular meeting of the Society.*

PRESENT:—G. F. SEWARD, Esq., *President*, in the chair, Rev. C. II. Butcher, Messrs. Kingsmill, Winchester, Bresnell, Lawrance, Maitland, Lucas, Gamble, J. Thorne, Dulcken, Knight, Dr. Newton, &c, &c.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the ballot for the gentlemen proposed at the last meeting was proceeded with, and the following were elected:—

Mr. J. D. Wingate, *non-resident*.
Mr. W. S. Wetmore, *resident*.

The following gentlemen were then proposed for election at the next meeting:—

Mr. John A. Primrose, proposed by Mr. Cochran, seconded by Mr. Lawrance;
Mr. Alfred Cohen, proposed by Mr. Kingsmill; seconded by Mr. Thorne;
Mr. J. V. Grant, proposed by Mr. Seward, seconded by Mr. Lawrance.

The President read a letter addressed to him by Mr. Hart, Inspector General of Customs, regretting his inability to write a paper for the Society in consequence of his being compelled to leave China for a few months, accompanied by some Chinese who had been appointed by Imperial Edict to travel in the west, and visit the capitals of all the Treaty powers. Mr. Hart stated that the chief of the Chinese who were to accompany him was one of the Under Secretaries in the Chinese Foreign Office, and that he had been introduced by Prince Kung himself to all the Ministers at Pekin, who had been requested to inform their respective Governments that the party would, on behalf of the Chinese Foreign Office pay its respects to the different Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs in the countries visited. Mr Hart further remarked that the present was a great step in advance, for which he had been working for the last five years; it was not an embassy, but it was the first voluntary step towards connecting itself in an amicable way with foreign powers that the Government had yet made, and he anticipated the best results from it.

The President read letters from Snrr. José Rodriguez Coelho do Amaral, acknowledging his election as Honorary Member of the Society, and promising to do his utmost to promote its interests, and from F. C. P. da Silveira, Military Store Office, Hongkong, and Mr. D. B. Mc Cartee of Ningpo, acknowledging their election as corresponding members of the Society, and promising to do their utmost in furnishing information on the various subjects of which the Society takes cognizance.

The President announced the presentation to the Society by Mr. Wylie of a large and valuable collection of books relating to China, also 15 volumes relating to the affairs of the East India Company from 1830 to 1832.

He also announced the receipt of the following works presented by the respective authors:—

Handbook of Treaties with China and Japan (1st series) compiled by A. da Silveira;

Dialogues Chinois par M. Stanislaus Julien;

Notice du vert de Chine et de la Teinture en vert chez les Chinois, par M. Natalis Rondot;

Journal of the Siberian Branch of the Imperial Geographical Society for 1865.

The President then read to the meeting an interesting letter which he had received from Messrs. Ferguson & Co. of Chefoo, in reply to a letter addressed by him to them requesting information about the trade and route of the Yellow River:

Mr. Kingsmill brought forward his motion relative to the refreshments furnished to the Society which had been abolished at a meeting of the Society held on the 14th February. He considered that they were a necessary adjunct to the Society, and the expense was so small that the amount expended on them could be no material benefit to the funds of the Society. After some discussion, it was agreed that the Treasurer be authorized to expend the sum of $25 for the purchase of refreshments, and any sum beyond that amount should require the sanction of the Society.

The Secretary then proceeded to read the remaining portion of the lecture of the Rev. Mr. Williamson, being a continuation of his journey from Pekin to Chefoo overland. It was confined chiefly to an interesting description of the temples of Confucius, Mencius, and various disciples of Confucius. The writer described the temples of Confucius as occupying nearly all the west side of the city of Kio-fou-hien, known as the city of Confucius. It is built like all the other temples dedicated to the Sage, but is on a grander scale, and though not capable of comparison with the first or second rate Cathedrals of Europe, the author considered the general effect more imposing. A grand avenue leads from the south gate across two bridges dedicated to the 'Fêng shui,' through the inner gates, and thence to the main temple. The squares are full of tall venerable cypresses, and the sides of the avenue are crowded with tablets in honour of his memory. The chief objects of interest lie on the north side. The grandest temple is a high and spacious building of two stories, the upper verandah supported by marble pillars 22 feet high. The statue of Confucius sitting in a gorgeously curtained shrine was described as 18 feet by 6 feet, well executed and life like. The Sage is sitting in an attitude of contemplation, gazing upwards. The tablet to his memory has the inscription, "The most holy prescient sage, his self's resting place." On the east side are images of his favourite disciples arranged according to the estimation in which he held them. Mencius sits in the west. The writer after quitting the city of Confucius visited the cities of Si, Shu-ny-hien, Wootae and Mungxing-hien, and after passing through several silk districts reached the level country, and came to the river 'E' spoken of by 'Yu,' a very broad but shallow river. It flows S. them S.E. and falls into the Sea river. He crossed the river 'Wei' which rises near 'E-chou-fuh,' and flowing as far as Choo-chung, diverges to the N. and flows into the sea. The writer considers it of much commercial importance. There is a busy sea port at its mouth, and it is navigable for 40 or 50 miles inland by small boats. Passing the Lai-chon hills, once famous for the wild tribes who lived there, and who were taught tillage by command of Yu, he reached Laichen-foo, famous for its soap stone, amber and pebbles. This district in olden times was called 'Yuen,' and the Emperor Yau is supposed to have sent the Astronomer 'Hu' here B.C. 2300 to observe the *rising sun*. The city where he resided his Hing-hai-chow, and from the hill in the neighbourhood he could see the sun as it rose from the bosom of the ocean. The writer reached Wang-hien on the 27th of November, and terminated his journey on the 29th of November.

At the conclusion of the lecture Dr. Martin, at the request of the President, gave a short description of his visit to the tomb of Confucius, and also of the navigability of the Yellow River, and its importance. After some remarks from Dr. Winchester on the Yellow River, the diversion of its course and the great importance to mercantile men of ascertaining its navigable qualities, a vote of thanks to Mr. Williamson for his valuable and interesting paper was proposed by Mr. Kingsmill, seconded by Dr. Winchester, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Seward proposed and Mr. Lawrance seconded a vote of thanks to Mr. Wylie for his valuable contribution of Books to the Society. Carried unanimously.

The meeting then separated.

TIENTSIN SPRING RACES.

Thursday, 10th, Friday 11th, & Saturday 12th May, 1866.

Programme.

First Day.

1.—Tsze-chuh-lin Stakes.—Half a mile.
2.—Town Plate.—For ponies not otherwise entered, except for the Roadster's, Selling Race, and Steeplechases.—Once round.
3.—Griffin's Plate.—For ponies that have never run before in China.—One mile.
4.—Tientsin Cup.—2nd pony receives—from the Fund. Last pony pays 3rd pony's entrance fee.—Two miles and a half.
5.—Pehio Stakes.—Winner of Tsze-chuh-lin Stakes to carry 7lbs. over what he carried in that race.—Three quarters of a mile.
6.—Pehtang Cup.—Winner of Maiden Plate to carry 7lbs. over what he carried in that race.—One mile and a half.
7.—Flyaway Stakes.—2nd pony receives—from the fund. Last pony pays 3rd pony's entrance fee.—Once round the Steeplechase Course.

Second Day.

1.—Kiachta Cup.—Winners of one race, 7lbs. extra; of two or more, 10lbs. extra.—One mile.
2.—Roadster's Plate.—For ponies not otherwise entered, except for the Town Plate, Selling Race, and Steeplechase. Winner of Town Plate to 5.bs. extra.—Twice round.
3.—Challenge Cup.—Value 120 Guineas. To be won at two consecutive meetings by a pony or ponies the property of the same owner.—Two miles.
4.—Mongol Cup.—Former winners at this meeting 7lbs. extra. Penalties not accumulative.—One mile and a quarter.
5.—Steeplechase.—2nd pony receives——from the fund. Last pony pays 3rd pony's entrance fee.—Once and a half round the Steeplechase course.
6.—Selling Race.—For all ponies. If entered at a value of Tls. 25, to carry 9st. 8lbs., with an increase of 4lbs. for every 25 Tls. increase. —The owner of the second pony may claim the winner, otherwise the winner to be sold immediately after the race, at auction with all his engagements. Any amount realized by such sale over and above the sum at which the pony is entered, to go to the fund. —One mile and a quarter.

Third Day.

1.—Ceylon Planter's Cup.—Value 100 Taels, presented. One mile and a half. Former winners at this meeting 5lbs. extra.
2.—Tai yuen stakes.—Three Miles. 2nd pony receives——from the fund; last pony pays 3rd pony's entrance fee.
3.—Trial stakes.—One Mile. For all winners at this meeting.
4.—Consolation.—One Mile. For all losers at this meeting.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 20th April, 1866.

At a Monthly Meeting *of the* Council, *held at the* Public Office *in the* Honan Road, *on* Friday *the* Twentieth *day of April* 1866, *pursuant to Notice.*

Present.

William Keswick, Esquire, *Chairman.*
Alfred James How, Esq. *Vice-Chairman.*
Mr. Councillor E. F. Duncanson.
" " Coutts,
" " Proust,
" " E. Ivison.
" " A. A. Hayes, jr.

137.—The Secretary's summons calling the meeting was read.

138.—The minutes of the last meeting were read, confirmed and signed.

The Police Force was paraded, inspected, and, after a short speech from the Chairman of the Council, dismissed.

The Police Quarters, Out offices, and Prisoner's Cells were also inspected.

The Members chosen to serve on the Municipal Council for the year 1866, assembled at the Council Room for the transaction of general business.

Mr. Councillor Hogg and Mr. Councillor Hanbury of the late Council were also present.

The members of the Council for 1865-66, not re-elected, then retired.

139.—It was moved by Mr. Councillor Duncanson, seconded by Mr. Councillor Coutts, and

Resolved unanimously:—

That Mr. Councillor Keswick be elected Chairman of this Council for the Municipal year 1866-67.

140.—It was moved by Mr. Councillor Proust, seconded by Mr. Councillor Coutts and

Resolved unanimously—

That Mr. Councillor How be elected Vice Chairman of this Council for the Municipal year 1866-67.

141.—It was moved by Mr. Councillor Coutts, seconded by Mr. Councillor Duncanson and

Resolved—

That the following members of the Council be appointed to serve on the Finance, Rate and Appeal Committee, the Public Works Committee, and the Watch Committee for the current Municipal year.

Finance Rate and Appeal Committee. } Mr. Councillor How.
" " " Hayes.
Public Works Committee. } " " " Proust.
" " " Ivison.
Watch Committee. } " " " Coutts.
" " " Duncanson.

Messrs. Oliver, Municipal Surveyor, Penfold, Superintendent of Police, and Lloyd, Accountant, were introduced to the Council.

Resolved—

That this Council do now adjourn.

W. Keswick,
Chairman.

Alex. Johnston,
Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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705-21ap April 21st, 1866.

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14jy 704 Shanghai, 21st April, 1866.

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A. Legrand Ainé, of Fecamp.

House in Paris.—No. 19, Rue Vivienne. This Liqueur may be found all over the World at the Principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, Pharmaceutists, Confectioners, Grocers, and Dealers in Provisions in General, &c.

27ja 689 January 27th, 1866.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPER AND BAKERS,

BREAD AND BISCUITS.

SHANGHAE.

OPIUM.

Opium Return for week ending 28th April, 1866.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa.		Patna.		Benares.		Persian.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels, ...	1,207½	1267.50	155	186.00	50	60.00	70	70
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed ...	18	18.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imported direct to the shore	4	4.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,229½	1229.50	155	186.00	50	60.00	70	70

	Malwa.		Patna.		Benares.		Persian.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	69	69.00	132	168.40	10	12.00	...	...

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang.		Kiukiang.		Hankow.		Chefoo.		Tientsin.		Newchwang.		Ningpo.		Foochow.		Hongkong.		Takao.		Total	
	Chests.	Weight	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight	Chests.	Weight	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Malwa...	27	37.00	16	16.00	71	71.00	56	56.00	106	106.00	3	3.00	49	49.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	338	338.00
Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5.00	11	13.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	18.20
Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6.00	...	...	...	...	3	3.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9.00
Persian	...	...	...	...	3	3.00	...	...	55	55.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	58.00
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	27	37.00	16	16.00	74	74.00	61	62.00	161	161.00	8	9.00	63	65.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	420	421.80

[*Edited by* R. Alexander Jamieson. *Printed and Published at the "North-China Herald" Office, Shanghai.*]

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SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD, MAY 5, 1866.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
April 25	Ecliptic	Br baq	314	Harvey	Newcastle N.S.W.	March 10	Coals	Master
... 25	Juan Rattray	Am baq	511	Williams	Singapore v. H'kong	...		Russell and Co
... 27	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	April 26	General	Russell and Co
... 27	Pluto	Chi str	.....	Parkes	Nanking	... 24		Chinese Government
... 27	Tahwah	Am str	245	Andrews	Hankow	... 24	do	H. Fogg and Co
... 27	Burdwan	Br ship	803	Douglas	Fuchau	... 20	Poles	Dent and Co
... 28	Express	Br str	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	... 27	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 28	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1200	Hardie	Hankow	... 26	do	Dent and Co
... 28	Shunse	Am str	561	Harmon	Hankow	... 25	do	Russell and Co
... 29	Nanzing	Br str	419	Tulloh	Tientsin	... 26	do	Trautmann and Co
... 30	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 29	do	Russell and Co
... 30	Yeddo	Br str	290	Laity	Taku	... 26	do	W. R. Adamson and Co
... 30	Aviso	Port str	160	Garlnck	Nagasaki	... 28	do	T. Kroes and Co
May 1	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Bound	Hankow	... 28	do	Geo. Barnet and Co
... 1	Express	Br str	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	... 30	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 1	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	West	Hankow	... 29	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 2	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	May 1	do	Russell and Co
... 2	Huquong	Am str	1383	Simmons	Hankow	April 29	do	Russell and Co
... 2	Wave	Br baq	430	Henderson	Sydney	March 2	Coals	Frazar and Co
... 2	Owari	Br ship	223	Wright	Sydney v. Nagasaki	Feby 16	do	Frazar and Co
... 2	Labourdonnais	Fr str	871	Pellisot	Hongkong	April 28	Mails, etc.	Messageries Imperiales
... 2	Corea	Br str	648	Russell	Hongkong	... 28	General	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 2	Matilda	Br bg	253	Nunn	Swatow	... 17	do	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 2	Alexander	Br baq	298	Dempster	Sydney	March 9	Coals	Frazar and Co
... 3	Express	Br str	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	May 2	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 3	Rona	Br str	784	Morrison	Hongkong	April 27	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 3	China	Am str	210	Johnston	Nagasaki	May 1	Ballast	T. Kroes and Co
... 3	Ethiopian	Br ship	830	Edwards	Melbourne	March 10	do	W. R. Adamson and Co
... 3	Grenadier	Br baq	542	Miller	Nagasaki	April 26	General	Glover and Co
... 4	China	Ham str	642	Moller	Hongkong	... 28	do	Siemssen and Co
... 4	City of Nantes	Br str	204	Gibsen	Fuchau	May 1	do	Dow and Co
... 4	Ganges	Br str	742	Bernard	Yokohama	April 29	do	Wm. Davison, for Agt.
... 4	Hiogo	Br str	243	Pritchard	Nagasaki	May 1	do	J. H. Wigmall and Co
... 4	Simoda	Br ship	650	Drysdale	Fuchau	April 23	Poles	Dow and Co

DEPARTURES.
FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHES BY.
April 27	Sawo Nada	Am str	1802	Jayne	Hongkong	Tea, etc.	Augustine Heard and Co
... 27	Cadiz	Br str	481	Bluett	Yokohama	Sundries & Re-exports	Wm. Davison, for Agt.
... 27	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Re-exports	Russell and Co
... 27	Island Queen	Br str	120	Shaw	Nagasaki	do	F. R. Gamwell
... 28	Yangtsze	Br sh	688	Kimball	Swatow	Sundries & Re-exports	Frazar and Co
... 29	Tahwah	Am str	245	Andrews	Hankow & Ports		H. Fogg and Co
... 29	Express	Br str	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 29	Watchusetta	U. S. Fgt	.....	Townsend	Newchwang		
... 30	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
... 30	Surprise	Am baq	45	McCaslin	Nagasaki	Ballast	Master
May 1	Williamette	Chi str	176	McLeod	Nanking		Chinese Government
... 1	Askold	H.I.R.M.S.	.....	Polosoff			
... 1	Express	Br str	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 2	Fair Leader	Br baq	474	Pearse	New York	Tea, &c.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 2	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Bound	Ningpo	Original	Geo. Barnet and Co
... 2	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 3	Singapore	Br str	742	Wilkinson	Hongkong	Tea, etc.	Wm. Davison, for Agt
... 3	Nanzing	Br str	419	Tulloh	Tientsin via Chefoo	Opium, etc.	Trautmann and Co
... 3	Shunse	Am str	561	Harmon	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 3	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1200	Hardie	Hankow & Ports		Dent and Co
... 3	Vanguard	Br sh	626	Scott	London	Tea, etc.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 3	Dumbarton	Br str	944	Shaw	Newchwang	Opium, etc.	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 3	Express	Br str	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 3	Dupleix	Fr str	872	McElzan	Yokohama	Sundries & Re-exports	Messageries Imperiales
... 4	Yeddo	Br str	294	Laity	Tientsin & Chefoo	Tea, etc.	W. R. Adamson and Co
... 4	Aviso	Port str	160	Garlnck.	Nagasaki	Sundries & Re-exports	T. Kroes and Co
... 4	Kaffir Chief	Br sch	189	Catto	Nagasaki		J. H. Wigmall and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG, MAY 5, 1866.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No.&SEC.	SHIP'S NAME	COMMANDER	FLAG & RIG	TONNAGE	DATE OF ARRIVAL	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	REMARKS
3 p	Anna		Am str	70	Apr 12	Chinkiang	H. Fogg and Co.		Laid up
1 s	China	Schroon	Br str	25			Trautmann and Co.		Laid up
2 s	China	Johnston	Am str	210	May 3	Nagasaki	T. Kroes and Co		
	China	Moller	Ham str	642	May 4	Hongkong	Siemssen and Co	Newchwang	Immediately
	City of Nantes	Gibson	Br str	204	May 4	Fuchau	Dow and Co		
5 s	Confucius	McCaslin	Chi str	265	Apr 9	Nanking	Chinese Government		
J M J	Corea	Russell	Br str	648	May 2	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson and Co	H'kong & Canton	Immediately
4 s	Faust		— str	30					Laid up
Wusung	Fenella		Chi str	179	Jan 6	Chusan	Chinese Government		
4 p	Fire Queen	Gray	Am str	1121	Feb 18	Yangtsze	Russell and Co.		Repairing
1 s	Gazelle	Smith	Br str	20	July 6	Sedong	Wm. Pustau and Co.		Laid up
	Ganges	Bernard	Br str	572	May 4	Yokohama	Wm. Davison, for Agent	H'kong with Mails	7th instant
4 s	Grete	Godow	Prus str	30	Jan 13		Wm. Pustau and Co.		Laid up
4 s	Heachew	Comstock	Am str	30		Sedong	T. J. Falls		
	Hiogo	Pritchard	Br str	243	May 4	Nagasaki	J. H. Wigmall and Co	Nagasaki	9th instant
S S N J	Huquong	Simmons	Am str	1383	May 2	Hankow	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	6th instant
H J	Kiang-loong	West	Am str	945	May 1	Hankow	Augustine Heard and Co	Hankow & Ports	6th instant
M I M	Labourdonnais	Pellisot	Fr str	872	May 2	Hongkong	Messageries Imperiales		
6 p	Mercury		Br str	138	June 28	Ningpo	Reid and Co.		Laid up
M D	Nepaul	Davis	Br str	541	Apr 6	Yokohama	Wm. Davison, for Agt		
5 c	Paou Shun	Hore	Ch str	500	Apr 21	Cruise	Chinese Government		
4 p	Paw-loong	Simmons	Am str	80		Wreck of *Wokee*	T. J. Falls		
5 s	Pluto	Parkes	Chi str		Apr 27	Nanking	Chinese Government		
6 c	Rona	Morrison	Br str	784	May 3	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
1 s	Shunyuan		Br str	30			Trautmann and Co.		Laid up
M D	Szechuen	Perkins	Am str	543	Jan 10	Ningpo	Russell and Co.		Repairing
1 s	Tanqui	Lyllch	Br str	20		Hangchow			Laid up
3 s	Tatung	Cook	Am str	107	Apr 10	Hankow	H. Fogg and Co		
1 s	Taurus	Smith	Br str	25					Laid up
1 s	Teatlee	Tubbs	Am str	60	Feb 19	Soochow	Russell and Co.		Laid up
5 p	Wan-Loong-Fei	Merrills	Br str	45	Sept 10	Launched	Geo. Barnet and Co.		Laid up
7 p	Whampoa		Br str	115	Dec 25	Ningpo	David Sassoon, Sons and Co		Laid up
6 p	Wusung	Hollett	Am str	161	Jan 13				Laid up
	33 STEAMERS								

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No.&SEC.	SHIP'S NAME	COMMANDER	FLAG & RIG	TONNAGE	DATE OF ARRIVAL	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	REMARKS
7 c	Alexander	Dempster	Br baq	298	May 2	Sydney	Frazar and Co	Newchwang	Early
7 s	Alisa Craig	Lorreson	Br baq	467	Apr 13	Sydney	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Newchwang	Early
9 c	Bolina	Russell	Br baq	433	Aug 25	Yokohama			
1 p	Burdwan	Douglas	Br sh	803	Apr 27	Fuchau	Dent and Co		Discharging
7 q	Cinderella	Williams	Br sh	877	Apr 6	Sydney	Dent and Co	London	Early
3 s	Duck	Lorenzo	Br sch	145	July 21	Fuchau	P. F. Cuna and Co		Laid up
2 c	Ecliptic	Harvey	Br baq	314	Apr 25	Newcastle N.S.W.	A. R. Tilby and Co	Newchwang	Immediately
8 c	Ethiopian	Edwards	Br sh	830	May 3	Melbourne	W. R. Adamson and Co		Discharging
1 c	Euxine	Gardner	Br baq	390	Apr 23	Swatow	Bourjau, Hübener and Co	Chefoo	Immediately
1 p	George Canning	Hurris	Br baq	411	Apr 25	Fuchau	Master		Ft or Ch
1 c	Grenadier	Miller	Br baq	542	May 3	Nagasaki	Glover and Co		Discharging
3 c	Guinevere	McClean	Br sh	647	Apr 10	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co		Discharging
2 c	Isabella	Capper	Br sh	1050	Apr 1	Shields	Captain	Fuchau	9th instant
1 p	John Stanton,	Junr.] White	Br sh	724	Apr 25	Fuchau	Frazar and Co		
7 c	Juan Rattray	Williams	Am baq	511	Apr 25	Spicer v. H'kong	Russell and Co		Ft or Ch
2 c	Matilda	Nunn	Br bg	253	May 2	Swatow	A. R. Tilby and Co		Discharging
T J	Osprey	Andrews	Br sh	598	Apr 26	Sydney	Chapman, King and Co		Ft or Ch
2 s	Owari	Wright	Br sh	223	May 2	Sydney v. Nagasaki	Glover and Co	Nagasaki	Early
8 s	Petrel	Jervis	Br sch	207	May 31	Hakodadi	Dent and Co		Laid up
1 c	Sailors' Home	Bryant	Br sh	1244	Apr 23	Fuchau	Borneo Company Limited		Discharging
	Simoda	Drysdale	Br sh	650	May 4	Fuchau	Dow and Co		
8 c	Sofadia	Carr	Br sh	891	Apr 3	Nagasaki	Rebhoff, Vale and Co	Amoy	Early
1 p	Tsebolgan	Lewis	Br sh	1171	Mar 26	Fuchau	Blain, Tate and Co	Liverpool	Early
0 c	Wave	Henderson	Br baq	430	May 2	Sydney	Frazar and Co		Ft or Ch

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